

# Road Services Division 2018 Transportation Concurrency Update Report

July 2018



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## 1. Introduction

King County's Transportation Concurrency Management (TCM) program began in 1995 and is administered by the Road Services Division (Roads). The program satisfies the requirements of the 1990 Growth Management Act (GMA), Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.070 (6) (vii) (b), and the concurrency policies contained in the King County Comprehensive Plan. King County Code 14.70.270 (A) requires performing concurrency testing in even numbered years and submittal of a report to the County Council explaining the technical assumptions and parameters used to update the concurrency map. This report addresses those requirements.

# 2. Summary of changes and findings

There was no change in concurrency travel shed status resulting from the 2018 Transportation Concurrency update. As in the previous 2016 update, the same single travel shed is failing, containing the Green River Valley Agricultural District. The same number of roads failed in 2016 and 2018 (eight). The mix of roads failing in 2016 and 2018 changed, but the total number failing is the same. Three new roads are failing in 2018, and three roads failing in 2016 are now passing in 2018. The impact of these changes was not enough to change overall travel shed results from the previous 2016 update.

#### Data gathering

The same data gathering methods were used for this update as in 2016. Comprehensive travel time data was purchased from INRIX, Inc. for arterials in the Concurrency road network for the month of March 2018.

#### Travel sheds

There were no changes made to travel shed boundaries for this update. Thirteen travel sheds were used, consisting of seven rural and six urban travel sheds.

# 3. Concurrency test results

2018 Transportation Concurrency update results did not change from the 2016 update.

Of the 13 travel sheds, all urban sheds pass, and six of seven rural sheds pass. Travel shed seven is failing due to the unique nature of this rural pocket in the urban area. Travel shed seven contains the rural-designated Green River Agricultural Production District and there is no significant development potential in this shed. This shed is surrounded by the cities of Kent, Auburn, and Des Moines.

Travel Shed	Total Travel Shed Mileage	Travel Shed Total Failed Mileage	Percent Travel Shed Failing Standards	Travel Shed Concurrency Test (85% Compliance)*	
1	13. 3	1.25	9%	PASS	
2	32. 8	3.8	12%	PASS	
3	25. 5	0	0%	PASS	
4	30. 3	1. 4	5%	PASS	
5	49.6	0.0	0%	PASS	
6	0. 0	0. 0	0%	PASS	
7	2. 0	0.5	25%	FAIL	
А	6. 5	0.25	4%	PASS	
В	3. 0	0. 0	0%	PASS	
С	2. 2	0. 0	0%	PASS	
D	8. 2	0.0	0%	PASS	
E	10.2	0. 0	0%	PASS	
F	1. 9	0. 0	0%	PASS	

<sup>\*</sup>The transportation concurrency program tests arterials within a shed against their level of service standard and calculates the percentage of failing arterial segments in that travel shed. If more than 15 percent of tested miles fail, the travel shed fails the concurrency test and the shed is closed for development. The designated Rural Towns (Fall City, Snoqualmie Pass, and Vashon) and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers (Cottage Lake, Cumberland, Maple Valley, and Preston) all pass concurrency testing.

## 2018 Failing Route Segments by Travel Shed

Travel Shed	Route Segment	Arterial Classification	Distance in Miles	LOS Standard	Speed	LOS	Travel Shed Status
1	Vashon Highway (Bank Road to SW 156 St)*	Principal	1.25	В	23	С	Pass
2	Novelty Hill Road (218th Ave NE to 234th Ave NE)	Principal	0. 16	В	27	С	Pass
2	Novelty Hill Road (234 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE – W Snoqualmie Valley Road)*	Principal	0.67	В	24	С	Pass
2	Novelty Hill Road (City of Redmond – 218 Ave NE)	Principal	2.00	В	27	С	Pass
2	NE Woodinville-Duvall Road (W Snoqualmie Valley Road – Snoqualmie River)	Principal	0.97	В	24	С	Pass
4	Issaquah-Hobart Road (Issaquah City limits to SE 127th St)	Principal	1. 44	В	20	D	Pass
7	S 272 St (55 <sup>th</sup> Ave S – Urban Growth boundary)	Principal	0. 50	В	23	С	Fail
А	16 Ave SW (Roxbury – SW 100 St)*	Principal	0.25	E	13	F	Pass

<sup>\*</sup>Newly failing the concurrency test in 2018.

Three route segments in 2016 are no longer failing the concurrency test in 2018:

- o NE 124<sup>th</sup> St (Redmond City Limits to SR-202)
- o 236th/238th Ave NE (Union Hill Road to SR-202)
- o 83<sup>rd</sup> Ave S/Central Ave (Auburn City Limits to Kent City Limits)

# 4. Actions to address failing travel sheds

In 2018 (as in 2016), only travel shed seven is failing the concurrency test. The situation is unique as the travel shed is located in an agricultural production district that will remain rural forever while being surrounded by dense urban area. There are only three arterials in this shed, which carry heavy, urban pass-through traffic. They are being tested at the rural level of service standard of B rather than at the urban level of service standard of E, since they are located in the rural unincorporated area, outside of the Urban Growth Boundary. It is difficult for these roadways that carry urban traffic to meet the rural level of service standard B. These road segments do meet the urban level of service standard E.

While this travel shed is failing the concurrency level of service test, the shed consists primarily of land dedicated to agriculture with no significant development potential. Since the prospect of widening roads in a King County Agricultural Production District is inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan policy, the recommendation to resolve this shed failure is to test the urban pass-through roads at the urban level of service standard E.

# **Technical Appendix**

## Standards used for concurrency testing – Level of Service (LOS)

The level of service (LOS) standards adopted in the King County Comprehensive Plan are used to appropriately encourage growth in the urban area and to determine if future growth can be accommodated on the existing roadways. Levels of service on roadways range from standard A for free flowing traffic to standard F for heavily congested traffic. The LOS for different arterial classifications is identified by travel speeds in the following table from the King County Code.

There is a different LOS standard for urban areas (standard E) than for rural areas (standard B). Mobility areas established in the rural areas have their own LOS standard. Rural Towns (Fall City, Vashon, and Snoqualmie Pass) have a standard of E, and selected Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers (Cumberland, Cottage Lake, Maple Valley, and Preston) have a standard of D.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS & TRAVEL SPEEDS							
	Principal Arterials	Minor Arterials					
LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD	VEL OF SERVICE STANDARD AVERAGE TRAVEL SPEED (M						
А	>35	>30					
В	>28 – 35	>24 – 30					
С	>22 – 28	>18 – 24					
D	>17 – 22	>14 – 18					
E	>13 – 17	>10 - 14					
F	<=13	<=10					

From King County Code 14.70.220.B.2

### Travel time methodology

#### **Data Collection**

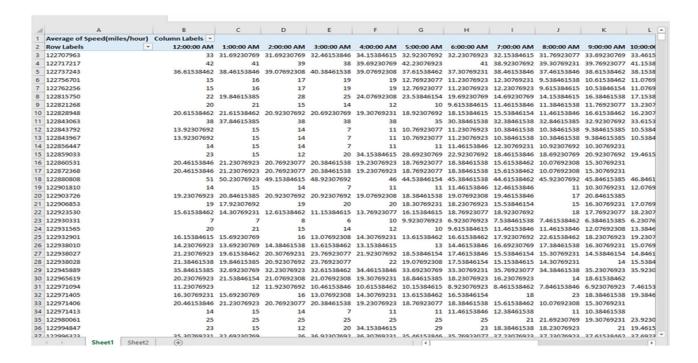
Traffic data for March 2018, was purchased from INRIX, Inc. The data was organized into segment ID numbers, UTC Date Time increments, and average speed data. For every tested roadway segment, there were two segment ID numbers (one for each direction).

#### **Data Processing and Analysis**

Travel time standards were applied to designated principal and minor arterials in the Concurrency network. State routes, defined as either statewide-significant (e. g. I-5, I-90, portions of SR 99) or regionally significant (all other state routes), are not included in concurrency calculations. Statewide-significant routes are explicitly exempt from concurrency, while regionally significant routes have level of service standards adopted into the Puget Sound Regional Council's regional transportation plan.

The travel time analysis took the average speed of travel in each direction from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. The analysis combined 13 days of data: Thursday, March 1, and Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday for the following four weeks of March 2018.

A sample of the INRIX data is shown below.



Each number shown above is the average speed for that road segment for the entire month. The lower average speed of the two directions was used to test the road segment against its designated level of service standard. This determined the passing or failing of each route, and the combined result for arterials within each travel shed determined the concurrency test result of passing or failing.